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The Oxford County Citizen.

A. E. Herrick 6-10-15

VOLUME XXII—NUMBER 10.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

CONGRESS SHOULD PUSH THE BUTTON.

Speaker Champ Clark says that it has been estimated that at one of the long sessions of Congress two whole months of time was wasted in calling the roll. It takes fully forty-five minutes to call the roll of the 435 members of the House, and when the obstructionists and filibusterers get busy they waste days at a time with one roll call after another. Doubtless the present session would have been finished before this, except for the time consumed in roll calls—but the end is not in sight. The House of Representatives is seriously considering regulating itself in the line of better efficiency. It has been giving consideration to a resolution authorizing the purchase and installation of Bobroff's system of electrical and mechanical voting. Wisconsin's lower house has already accepted the new voting device, and therefore it is reasonable to expect that the House of Representatives will follow its usual practice of putting an O. K. on all the progressive methods of the Badger State.

HOPES OF CONGRESSIONAL EFFICIENCY.

B. L. Bobroff, an efficiency engineer of Milwaukee, is the inventor of a new voting device which Congress is contemplating adopting. He has been working long and ardently in trying to put his idea across—but it has almost arrived. When the thing is done Bobroff's statu quo ought to grace the hall of fame, since Congress evidently has long loved its "lazy" methods, "Czars," and "Rules" that bind but do not help legislation, will receive a sort of solar plexus when Members of Congress are compelled to be in the House and watch the process of legislation, in place of answering the electric signals that bring them from the House Office Building to the Chamber. And when the new way is adopted so that a vote can be recorded in a few seconds, instead of consuming the better part of an hour Congress will have conquered a big part of its own inefficiency, and will be in better shape to further regulate the internal affairs of the nation. All the Members of Congress who have seen the Bobroff invention, which has been exhibited before the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Accounts, are enthusiastic in its praise. It will likely be adopted by the present session of Congress.

WHO LOOKS AFTER THE PEOPLE'S CASE?

An examination of the advertising and news columns of a large part of the Metropolitan press shows that the industries of the country, commonly known as "Big Business," are spending money by the bucketful in trying to "educate" the people that the Government is incapable of forming its own conclusions in reference to armor plate or the manner of regulating its railroads. But so far as known, there is no one sufficiently interested to spend a dollar of cash to tell the people the other side of the story. This being the condition it is very easy to figure out why so many people conclude that affairs of Government might be better run. It also makes it easy to predict who will "come out" at the little end of the horn" in the contest between the interests and the people.

IS UNCLE SAM KEEPING A COOL HEAD?

These are strenuous days in Washington—something like the times our fathers told us about a generation or two ago. There is a determination to keep cool heads, and while Uncle Sam is trying to uphold his dignity and honor, yet the deep sense of justice of Americans influences them to be lenient toward poor old Mexico, even though Carranza and some of the other Mexicans are unreasonably stubborn.

TOO MUCH WAR.

It is not difficult to analyze the temper of Congress and officials high in the Government. The spirit of democracy is opposed to all this carnage of blood, and the United States Congress always reluctantly yields to the pressure which makes new preparation necessary in the army and navy. There never have been such heavy appropriations in the history of the country; but all are agreed that the American Government and the American people remain unalterably opposed to mil-

GRANGE NEWS

NORWAY GRANGE.

Owing to the busy season there was not a large attendance at the meeting on July 8, nevertheless, the session was interesting and instructive. Further arrangements for the exhibit at the fair were made and a full list of committees appointed. The advisability of purchasing seed oats and potatoes (even in limited quantities) from Highmoor Farm was favorably looked upon. In remarks for good of the order one brother lamented the lack of old fashioned flowers. Roses, the old primrose variety, he thought were becoming extinct. We cannot afford to lose their cheery influence. Program for July 22: Music; reading, Sister Viola Abbott; quotations, Brothers; topic, "Feeding Dairy Cattle, the best breeds for the small farmer," opened by Arthur Buck; social feature, in charge of Annie Goodwin; Helpful Summer Suggestions, Sisters; topic, "Birds" in their relation to agriculture; general discussion; A convenience for any kitchen, Sister Eleanor Buck; Mrs. Merriam; Suggestions by all.

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Bear River Grange met in the vestry, July 8, 1916, at 8:30 P. M., with 20 members and one visitor present. Worthy Master filled vacant chairs as follows: Overseer, E. W. Stearns; G. K., M. A. Holt. After the usual order of business, two candidates were instructed in the first and second degrees. Four applications were read and accepted. Literary program: Question, "Can a farmer raise hogs at a profit when meat is \$1.60 per hundred and round hog is 11 cents per pound?" Opened by L. E. Wight, followed by S. P. Davis, C. F. Saunders, M. A. Holt, E. W. Stearns and L. A. Roberts. Decided in favor of the affirmative. Question for next meeting: "How much attention should be paid to the breeding of horses by the average farmer?" A very interesting grange paper was read by L. E. Wight. Editor for the next meeting is Gladys Davis.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE.

Pleasant Valley Grange, No. 136, held its regular meeting, Tuesday evening with eighteen members present. The officers pro tem were: Pomona, Flora, Coros, Lecturer, Stewards, Gate Keeper. The last meeting in June was postponed on account of a severe shower which came up. There will be an entertainment at the Grange Hall, Thursday evening by Prof. Reynolds.

EAST HEBRON GRANGE.

East Hebron Grange held an entertainment and strawberry festival at the Grange Hall, Friday evening. About fifteen dollars were realized which will be applied for the purchase of paraphernalia for the degree work. East Hebron Grange will hold an evening meeting, Tuesday evening. The third and fourth degrees will be worked on a class of four candidates. The following program will be presented: Selected reading, Lizzie Farrel; selected reading, Lester V. Keene; cracker eating contest between five brothers; paper, "Commercial Value of Good Roads," C. S. Keene; comic recitation, H. L. Shaw; paper, "Fruit Tree Pests in July and How Best Control Them," W. H. Conant; singing by entire grange of some familiar selection.

BURGLARY AT GILEAD.

Sometime Sunday night or Monday morning burglars broke into the store and post office of F. B. Coffin at Gilead and secured about \$240 in stamps. It is thought that they must have hurried away as the cash register and money drawers were not touched and it could not be seen that much of anything about the store had been disturbed.

Entrance was forced by means of tools secured at the G. T. R. car shed. There is no clue as to the parties or the direction they took.

NOTICE.

I wish to thank my friends who rallied so generously to my support in the primaries of June 10th, and assure them that I appreciate the efforts that they made in my behalf. While I shall be unable to actively carry on the work as we had hoped, I shall not relax in my interest nor cease in my efforts for the good of Oxford County and the State of Maine.

I trust that you will accord Mr. Stanley the same hearty support that you would have given me.

G. W. Q. PERHAM,

Bryant's Pond, Maine,

July 10, 1916.

7-15-11.

MAINE GETS \$731,250 IN ROAD MONEY

Federal Aid Bill Signed by President Provides for an Expenditure of \$150,000,000 in Five Years by Nation and States

During the next five years Maine will receive \$731,250 from the Federal Government for the improvement of roads, provided this State appropriates an equal amount to be expended with the Government money. Massachusetts will receive \$1,140,000, New Hampshire \$24,750, Vermont \$254,000, Rhode Island \$180,750, and Connecticut \$478,500. This is the apportionment provided for under the Federal Aid roads bill, passed by Congress which has been signed by President Wilson.

The measure, which is a compromise agreed upon by conference committees of the Senate and House, carries a Federal appropriation of \$75,000,000 to be expended with a like amount to be raised by the States within a period of five years. This money is to be expended upon arterial roads selected by the highway authorities of the forty-eight States, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill requires the maintenance of the roads after construction by the States, under penalty of a discontinuance of further Federal funds.

The Federal distribution is to be made on a basis of area, population and rural delivery and star routes. The first year the appropriation is only \$5,000,000, but this is to be increased annually during the five-year period.

The largest amount of Government money will go to Texas, whose appropriation is \$4,515,750. New York is next with \$3,877,500. Pennsylvania third with \$3,855,750, and Illinois fourth with \$3,423,000. The amounts apportioned to the other States outside New England are as follows:

State.	Total.
Alabama,	\$1,608,000
Arizona,	1,076,350
Arkansas,	1,272,750
California,	2,330,350
Colorado,	1,302,000
Delaware,	124,500
Florida,	840,750
Idaho,	2,079,750
Illinois,	941,250
Iowa,	2,109,000
Kansas,	2,260,000
Kentucky,	2,231,250
Louisiana,	1,600,000
Maryland,	1,010,250
Michigan,	662,250
Minnesota,	2,259,750
Mississippi,	2,100,750
Missouri,	1,371,000
Montana,	2,632,250
Nebraska,	1,612,750
Nevada,	1,669,500
New Jersey,	1,004,250
New Mexico,	912,000
North Carolina,	1,235,250
North Dakota,	1,749,000
Ohio,	1,170,000
Oklahoma,	2,905,000
Oregon,	1,773,750
South Carolina,	1,221,750
South Dakota,	1,111,500
Tennessee,	1,256,250
Utah,	1,775,750
Virginia,	869,250
Washington,	1,520,000
	1,098,760

Continued on page 5.

KITCHENER.

Not on the field, to music of the guns
He loved so well, nor yet in formal
state,
Has passed this Lord of England's sol-
dier sons
To seek his mansion through the hero's
gate.

No solemn song has watched him to
his rest,

No Abbey holds his form till Judgment
Day,

Yet is he clasped to England's breath-
ing breast—

The sea—her own till time shall pass
away.

The Hampshire holds him in her strong
steel shell,

A coffin fitting one as great as his.

There shall be slumber dreamless
and well—

An English heart sleeps soundest in
the sea.

O. C. A. Child.

(From New York Times, Selected and
sent by Mrs. W. R. Chapman.)

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mr. C. H. Latham and wife of New
York were at The Inn for two days.

Mr. Charles Chaffee and family of
Philadelphia were at The Inn for a
few days' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brooks and
family from St. Johnsbury, Vt., were
at a jolly party on the 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Chas. F.
Mick, Buffalo, and Miss Orrear Gray,
Niagara Falls, spent a couple of days
at The Inn.

San Francisco has been well repre-
sented the past week at The Inn, there
being quite a number touring towards
the White Mountains and the Lakes.

Mrs. J. J. Tracy, Sr., and Mr. J. J.
Tracy and Miss C. E. Wilson of Cleve-
land stopped over for lunch to call on
their friend, Mr. William Bingham,

A jolly party from Detroit were Mr.
J. F. Webster and family. With them
were Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and Mr. and
Mrs. Prescott, prominent people from
Detroit.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Hatchot of Tar-
ytown, Conn., were week end guests
and were well pleased in every way
that they purpose to return later for
a longer stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Allan, promi-
nent people of Washington, D. C., were
at The Inn over night, also the Misses
Elizabeth and Margaret Tarpy of
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Millis of New-
ton, Mass., were over night guests at
The Inn, also Mr. and Mrs. Henry M.
Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Ross,
Sr., of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Salka and Mr. and Mrs.
Candlish were over night visitors on
the 6th. Mr. Candlish is superin-
tendent of the Post-Graduate Medical
School Hospital of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Good of Monticello,
N. Y., and Mrs. M. L. Ver Pfast,
Boston, came for over night and were so
well pleased that they remained for
two days.

Among the over night visitors on
the seventh were: Mr. R. H. Baxter
and family of Bath, Me., accompanied
by Mrs. and Miss Ralph of San Fran-
cisco. Mrs. Ralph is a sister-in-law of
the former mayor of San Francisco.

Barton Rose and his friend, Chas.
Whittemore Jr., have just returned to
The Inn after a hike of several hun-
dred miles through the resorts of
Maine, both having the sunburned hue
of the native Indian. They had a most
delightful time but were not as suc-
cessful with the fish.

The guests of The Inn were afforded
a great deal of amusement the afternoons
of the 6th when the fire department
were drilling. The company cer-
tainly showed their efficiency and
promptness, except in one instance,
when the water got through the hose
before they got to the coupling. But
the little wetting they received seemed
to sharpen their zeal because the next
attempt was successful. The guests
were surprised by the agility shown by

On Saturday a little child who had
just gone to the front door saw the
man watering the plants in the window
boxes. She ran back into the Inn to
her parents and said, "Oh, mama, come
quick! There's a fire!" And naturally
everyone was excited and rushed to the

door. Her mother said, "Where? I don't
see any."

"Right there. Don't you see the
man on the ladder?"

And the mother said, "Why, my
child, that is not a fire; that is the
man watering the plants."

"But look on the ladder. Don't you
see it says, 'Use in case of fire only.'"

The fine weather the last few days
has suggested to the swimmers at Bethel
Inn that Songe Pond was a partic-
ularly attractive place at this time and
many have enjoyed the swimming and

DEPARTMENT FIXES STATUS OF MILITIA

National Guard Comprises Men Taking New Oath, Others in Organized Militia

The War Department has definitely
fixed the status of the militiamen who
declined to take the Federal oath and
who have been wondering ever since
whether they were to be treated. Accord-
ing to this information it was beyond
the power of the Adjutant General of
any state to discharge any of the mil-
itiam, as they previously had been
sworn under the Dick law and even
now may be ordered anywhere in the
United States for active service at the
command of the Washington authori-
ties.

Thereafter all officers and enlisted
men who have taken the oath under
the new law, whether mustered in or not,
are to be designated by the United
States Government as National Guard.

Therefore, those who have not taken
the new oath must now serve in the
Organized Militia and this comes under
the War Department to a very large
degree. This interpretation of the two
laws shows that the War Department
now recognizes the following military
resources for the Nation:

The Regular Army.

The National Guard in Federal ser-
vice.

The Organized Militia in reservo-
ry.

COMFORTABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR

Many New Things Just Arrived

NEW SKIRTS

NEW SILVERBLOOM SKIRTS, \$3.95, \$4.95, in awning stripes, attractive styles, very durable and light weight.

PALM BEACH SKIRTS, \$3.45, the real material, natural color, in a very pleasing style.

WHITE SERGE SKIRTS, \$4.45, very desirable for summer wear.

KHAKI SKIRTS, \$1.50, a very desirable skirt.

WHITE DRESS SKIRTS, wide range of styles and materials, 98c to \$2.95.

DRESSES OF ALL KINDS

CHAMBRAY AND GINGHAM DRESSES, \$2.95, \$3.45, \$3.95, in many styles and colorings, very desirable.

WHITE PIQUE DRESSES, \$1.95, \$2.95, several styles.

FIGURED AND STRIPED VOILES, in many styles, \$3.45, \$3.95, \$5.95.

WHITE VOILE DRESSES, neatly trimmed, many have silk girdle, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$7.95.

CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, in a large number of styles.

WAITRESSES' APRONS

25c, 50c.

Cut long and full. Large assortment of Tea and Bungalow Aprons.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

DRESSES

Sizes 1 to 3 years, only 25c.

Small pink and blue check gingham, other dresses for 50c to \$1.95.

FIGURED

MUSLIN

40 inches wide, only 25c yard.

A large number of patterns to select from.

BROWN, BUCK & CO.

Formerly Thomas Smiley.

Norway, Maine.

The Universalist Mission Circle will meet with Miss Alice C. Willis, Friday afternoon. Watchword, Kindness.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brown and son, Dwight, of So. Portland arrived Monday to spend a month at the Philbrook farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Andrews and daughter, Marion, of Norway were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Andrews.

Several from here attended the opening of the Republican headquarters at Rumford on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Ordway and daughter, Hester, from South Paris visited with relatives in Bethel the first of the week.

Prof. and Mrs. F. E. Hunscom, Mrs. Danner and Miss Mabel Hersey motored from Mechanic Falls, Monday, returning Tuesday.

Mrs. B. F. Fickett has gone to Five Islands for a few weeks' stay.

Mr. J. V. Holt and Reginald spent Tuesday at Locke's Mills, fishing.

Mr. Harold Banghart of Monmouth was calling on friends in town last week.

Miss Ermine Allen of Manchester, N. H., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Levi Bartlett.

Mr. Martin A. Stowell of Portland was calling on friends in town the past week.

Mrs. Augusta Pratt of Auburn is a guest of her brother, Mr. E. P. Lyon, and family.

The band gave an out door concert last Thursday evening which was enjoyed by many.

Mr. Ray Allen and Mr. W. E. Russell of Hartford, Me., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lavergne, Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Wilham, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hall, returned to her home in Portland, Friday.

Miss Mildred Flint returned to her home in Portland, Sunday. Miss Celeste Flint accompanied her home for a visit.

Mrs. Charles L. Davis has returned home after spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Wormell, in Portland.

The Rebekahs will hold a reunion at their next regular meeting to be held July 17. A plente supper will be held at 6:30. As there is important business to be discussed it is hoped that a large number will be present.

The Ladies' Circle of Newry helped to celebrate Mrs. Howard Thurston's birthday last Saturday, by coming over to take tea with her. Mrs. Ralph Young sprung a pleasant surprise by having two large birthday cakes with the necessary number of candles lighted and decorated with roses and ferns. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and in social chat.

GROUND GRIPPER SHOES

If you have trouble with your feet and want comfort, service and satisfaction, come here and be fitted to a pair of GROUND GRIPPER SHOES. Men's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; Women's Boots, \$6.00; Oxfords, \$5.50; and they are surely worth all that they cost. Please remember if you want footwear of any kind you can find it here.

**E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Telephone, 38-2**

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise
and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

Hardwood Flooring

T & G & M. Hollow Back, Buted, Bored, and Kiln Dried.

Novelty Siding and Roofing
for Camps and Garages.

Windows and Doors
and all kinds of Building Material.

**CHAS. G. BLAKE,
NORWAY, MAINE.**

BETHEL AND VICINITY

Miss Edith Somerville has gone to the mountains for the summer.

Miss Angie Chapman was a guest of relatives in Portland last week.

Miss E. E. Burcham is spending her vacation with friends in Portland.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. F. S. Chandler, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Will Poole of Oxford is assisting Mrs. A. E. Herrick for two weeks.

Mrs. Richardson and daughter of Portland are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Flint.

Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Palmer of Brunswick were Sunday guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

Miss Alice Kimball left Monday for a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Howe, at East Bethel.

Mrs. A. C. Bean and Miss Annie Cross and Miss Annie Hamlin were in Portland a few days last week.

Mrs. T. C. Chapman and son, Raymond, went to Poland Camp Ground, Thursday, to spend a short time.

Mr. H. C. Rowe and family have gone to Locke's Mills to spend the summer at their cottage on So. Pond.

Miss Ruth Buck, who has been enjoying several weeks' vacation has returned to her duties at Mrs. Gilbert Tuck's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Philbrook and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Philbrook have closed their home and gone to their farm for the summer.

Mr. E. H. Young was in Portland last Thursday. Master Warren Blockinger of Portland accompanied him home to spend a few weeks.

Miss Bertha Cole went to Portland, Monday, to be operated on for appendicitis. Mrs. M. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, accompanied her.

Mrs. Eliza Carter and daughter, Frances, returned from Northampton, Saturday, where they have been spending several weeks with Miss Grace Carter.

Mrs. Edith Hutchinson and three little children of East Weymouth, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Hutchinson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Skillings.

Arrangements have been made to hold the annual field day of the Oxford County Association of Eastern Stars on August 3rd at the grove of Prof. W. R. Chapman.

Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Curtis left Monday for a three weeks' vacation to be spent in Castine and vicinity. Rev. Edwin Brown of Bangor will supply the pulpit next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Sawyer and child of Jasper, Wyoming, were enroute through Bethel, Monday. Mr. Sawyer is the son of Mr. D. S. Sawyer and a former resident of Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin P. Stearns of Paris, Mrs. J. H. Brooks and son, Gordon, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Alexander Stearns of Paris were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Park one day last week.

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The New Standard
at \$22.50

TIRES, \$3 to \$5 a Pair

Give me a call.

Lyon, the Jeweler

Bethel, Maine

Alice Kimball, 1428

Ida Packard, 558

Which one are you going to

help get the \$5 in Gold?

VOTING BOX AT BOSSERMAN'S.

ONE VOTE FOR EVERY 10c PURCHASE GIVEN AT 4 STORES ONLY.

For particulars inquire of

**W. E. BOSSERMAN,
C. K. FOX,**

**E. H. YOUNG,
E. P. LYON.**

BLUE STORES

WE DON'T EXPECT every visitor to be a purchaser, but we do expect every purchaser to be satisfied. Nothing leaves this store—if we know it—unless it is thoroughly satisfactory to you. And more than that, it must prove so by test of service; otherwise, bring it back. It is just this sort of satisfaction insurance that prompts us to sell.

Kirschbaum Clothes

\$15, \$18, \$20 and \$22.

Made on honor and sold with a guarantee.

The Man looking for choice Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery and cool Toggery of all sorts can satisfy his longing right here.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY (2 Stores)

SOUTH PARIS

Haying Tools

My line of Haying Tools is better than ever this year.

Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Grindstones, Scythestones, Pitchforks.

Carver's

Rev. Edwin Brown of Bangor is a guest at Mr. I. L. Carver's.

Mrs. Chas. Cole was in So. Paris one day last week.

Miss Georgia Bradley of Portland is a guest of Miss Annie Frye.

Mr. Ziba Durkee went to Portland, Monday, to spend a few days.

Miss Phillis Crosby of Arlington, Mass., is a guest of Mrs. Frank Williamson.

Mrs. Mac Golwin and grandchildren have been guests of Miss Rachel Mayberry.

Mrs. Edwin Smith visited her sister, Mrs. Zone Mills, in Mason a few days the past week.

Mrs. Frank DeCoster of Norway was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durell, Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Cummings from Albany is visiting Mrs. Frank Kendall for a few days.

Mrs. Mark Allen and family of Bryant's Pond were Sunday guests at Mr. I. L. Carver's.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Conroy motored to Old Orchard, Sunday.

Mr. Payson Philbrook returned Saturday from Massachusetts, where he has been spending a few weeks.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church are planning a social and entertainment to be given in the Mon's Class Room on July 20. The chief attraction will be a "Millinery Opening." Ice cream and cake will be on sale.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church may think this trip will be a great success.

The rooms were prettily decorated with flags and on each of six tables was a miniature fort representing Fort William, Trabie, Monroe, Sumter, Melkin, and Fort George decorated with flags, East and West opposed. North and South, North and South remained at their own tables and defended the fort. East and West went out as scouts, capturing flags. At the close of the evening the fort having the most flags was the winning fort.

A. Van Den Kerckhoven and Mrs. Morton Farwell were the most successful and Eugenie Vandenkerckhoven and Mrs. A. C. Frost lost the most flags. Miss Dorothy Frost served punch and Miss Marion Frost served, thus passing one of the most enjoyable evenings of the season.

THE HOME

Pleasant Rever-

Dedicated to

as they Jo-

Circle at Ev-

WITH OUR H

An old fashioned

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SOUTH PARIS

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Cole was in So. Paris one

Durkee went to Portland,
spend a few days.

Gollwin and grandchildren
visitors of Miss Rachel May-

DeCoster of Norway was
Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Durrell,

Cummings from Albany
Mrs. Frank Kendall for a

Allen and family of Bry-
are Sunday guests at Mr.

Mrs. E. L. Brown and Mr.
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Aid of the M. E. church
a social and entertain-
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20. The chief attraction
Military Opening." Ice
cake will be on sale.

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invited friends at the
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Monroe, Sumter, Mc-
Fort George decorated with
and West opposed North
North and South remain-
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hoven and Mrs. Morton
the most successful and
Jenkerhoven and Mrs.
the most flags and re-
solation prize. Miss Dor-
d punch and Miss Marion
thus passed one of the
evenings of the season.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

WITH OUR HOME PEOPLE.

An old fashioned woman moved into
the neighborhood recently, and every
one seems brighter. She visits the sick
and will remain with a sick child while
the mother goes out for a little recrea-
tion. She does her own housework,
and is very much interested in all that
goes to make a comfortable, happy
home. Her children are dressed in
gensible, romping clothes, and they
climb trees and fences without any
fear of their clothes or themselves.
These children work for the common
good; it is their home, and they cheer-
fully do their part in keeping it clean
and comfortable. They provide their
own occupations and amusements. The
mother says:—"As a rule, we give our
children too much; we train them to
think they cannot get what they want
without money, and money in their god;
they want to many things, and they
want money to buy them. A child's
real happiness comes from those things
he can do for himself." These children
have a wild flower garden, and
they can tell you which of the wild
flowers must have shade, and those
that will grow in open space. They
have lovely flower and vegetable gar-
dens; they have grouped the colors of
the flowers effectively, and they thor-
oughly enjoy their work, and are so
interested in their part of the home
making that they do not ask for amuse-
ment that necessitates extravagant dis-
play or great expenditures of money.
These children are bright and capable,
they make splendid grades in their
school work, and their home training
has been such as to cultivate the power
to enjoy the everyday gifts of life.
These children can go out walking
with their lunch basket and five cents
each for any emergency that might
come up, and return home tired out,
but with a great store of general in-
formation, and much happier than the
youths across the street who have been
speeding over town in their automobile.

One of life's greatest gifts is to be
able to provide our own amusement
and occupations, and to find enjoyment
therein. This is one of the most suc-
cessful mothers I have ever known;
there is no nagging, no teasing, no
coaxing to go here or there, or to do
this or that, and the mother says her
success dates back to the training of
the first baby. "I taught the last
baby as well as the first, that his privi-
leges were limited, and if he steps be-
yond the line he would be unhappy.
I never allowed any of them to disre-
gard my request, and I always ex-
plained to them my reasons. I request
and have never commanded; I always
look the child in the face when talking
to him so as to have his entire atten-
tion; and my children all pause in
work or play and turn their faces to-
ward mine when I speak to them. You
may think this frivolous, but I have
found it a great help in establishing
the habit of obedience. I always talk
to the children in a firm, positively man-
ner, and I think this is one reason I
have always had their respect. I have
been very careful not to be unjust; I
try to understand their point of view,
and always listen to their side of all
matters that come up before the house
for decision; they have felt they would
be dealt with justly, and they are never
afraid to come to me with their
troubles, even when they know they
are to blame. A most important point
is to see that the habit of attention is
cultivated, a very rare habit today.
A child who gives attention to his par-
ents up to the school age, through force
of habit, gives attention to his teacher
without complaining. Inattention
is a bad habit, and mothers can avoid
it; attention or concentration is not an
inborn trait bestowed upon a favored
few, but it is a habit that opens up many
doors to advantageous opportuni-
ties, and mothers should not fail to
establish this habit in the early train-
ing of their children."

(Continued Next Week.)

"OUR DOCTOR ALWAYS AT HAND"

"I suffered years from dyspepsia and
liver complaint. I spent \$7.00 without
relief. I was cured by three bottles of
Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.
We have always kept it in our house
since—It's our doctor, always at hand."

Mr. James Cook, Caspian, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is such
a powerful medicine that it is often
the cause of most common ailments—disorder-
ed digestive organs (stomach, liver and
bowels). It restores right action of the

stomach, liver and bowels, removes impure
conditions, helps to cleanse, heat and
strengthen the kidneys and bladder. Has
a wonderful record of success. Write Dr.
David Kennedy, Caspian, N. Y., for
free trial. Large bottles at drugstores.

CANTON

Mrs. Chas. L. Snow of Hopkinton,
N. H., is visiting her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. S. C. Jones, and family, of Can-
ton.

Miss Clytie Decoster has been visit-
ing friends at Rumford.

Winnifred, Thelma and Velda Bick-
nell are visiting their grandparents,
Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Foster, of Chester-
ville.

Mrs. Ethel Hutchinson is a guest of
her uncle, A. T. Reynolds and wife, of
Gardiner.

Mrs. E. E. Goding and daughter are
at their home in Canton for a month's
stay.

W. B. Gilbert and family are moving
from Lewiston to Canton. Mr. Gilbert
having bought out the business of J.
O. Bicknell.

Mrs. Harry G. Douglass of Readfield
is a guest of her parents, A. W. Ellis
and wife.

Miss Ada Bonney is assisting at the
home of C. E. Mandell.

Merton Ellis of Rumford has been a
guest of his parents.

Mrs. C. C. Rowe and children are
visiting in Chesterville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson have
been spending a week in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Marion A. Smith, Miss Lida
Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. Freeland Abbott
have been to Four Ponds on a
fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Albion Field of Bath
have been guests of her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. A. F. Russell.

Miss Boryl Nevons of Lewiston is a
guest of her uncle, Geo. H. Johnson,
and family.

A ball game on the school grounds
Saturday afternoon between the Liver-
more and Cantons, resulted in a
score of 16 to 0 in favor of the Cantons.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Jones of Bangor
has been visiting her sister, Carrie F.
Hayford, and brother, A. F. Hayford.

Alonzo G. Rich has purchased a new
touring car.

Prof. E. A. Daniels, wife and son,
Orland, are guests of Mrs. Esther B.
Hayford and Mrs. Jennie Tilley and
family.

Miss Mona Merrill of Auburn has
been a guest of her aunt, Miss Agnes
Merrill.

Benj. Draper and family are visiting
relatives at Mechanic Falls.

Postmaster M. A. White has pur-
chased an auto.

Mrs. Eunice Brennan and child of
Auburn are guests of her grandpar-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Ellis.

Friends of Mrs. Corn Nelson Tilley
of Turner will regret to learn that she
is in failing health. Mrs. Tilley was a
former Canton resident.

Rev. G. H. B. Soligar will take a
vacation from his pastoral duties in
Canton until the first of September.

Oscar Hardy and family have been
on a visit to Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Frost and daughter
of South Paris have been guests of
her brother, Charles Buck, of Gilbert-
ville.

Mrs. Fred Webber and two sons of
Boston have been guests of her daughter,
Mrs. Omer Dority. Mrs. Dority and
daughter, Frances, returned home
with them for a visit, the trip being
made by auto.

Hamlin Ireland has sold his stand at
Gilbertville to Fred Hutchinson of
Roxbury, who has taken possession.

Mrs. C. D. Leavitt of Dixfield has
been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ellis
and family.

Miss Elsie Goddard of Roxbury is
making an extended visit with Mr.
and Mrs. S. C. Hodge.

Fred Ellis, who is employed in Wal-
tham, Mass., has been spending his va-
cation in Dixfield and Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bassett of Au-
burn are spending a week with her
mother, Mrs. Nellie Hutchinson, and
family.

Rev. Frederick Buck and wife of
Mechanic Falls have been guests of
his cousin, Chas. Buck.

Mrs. Mary Johnson has been a guest
of Mrs. J. N. Faye and family.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Carl Handy were
called to Trip Pond, Friday, by the
illness of their daughter, Bernice Handy,
who is visiting her grandmother,
Mrs. Costella Fletcher, at her summer
estate.

A most delightful occasion was the
Sunday school picnic held at the fair
grounds, Thursday. The time was passed
playing all kinds of games, and a
basket picnic dinner, with lemonade
for all, was enjoyed.

Mrs. Bertha Ross and children of
Kennebunk are guests of Mrs. Mary
Reed.

J. M. Johnson of Lewiston is in
town.

Ruth Moore is visiting her father,
Roy Moore, and grandfather, G. W.
Moore.

E. E. Westgate and family are on a
trip to Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Illeses are re-
ceiving congratulations on the birth of
a daughter.

The first and second degrees were
conferred on a class of four at Canton
Grange, Saturday.

ZIRA
WONDERFULLY GREAT
CIGARETTES

BETTER
TOBACCO
MADE
THEM
FAMOUS

You can't smoke
fine words or pret-
ty pictures.

Good tobacco is
what counts—in a ciga-
rette.

ZIRA would not have
won the leadership over
many older brands of 5
Cent cigarettes, if we had
not used "better tobacco to
make them famous."

Thousands of smokers
would not be buying ZIRA
Cigarettes in preference to
more costly brands, if we
had not used "better tobac-
co to make them famous."

The better tobacco and how
that tobacco is handled—alone
are responsible for the amazing
success of

**ZIRA—The Mildest
Cigarette.**

ESTABLISHED
1760

Miss Addie Marston is taking a va-
cation from her duties at the home of

Dr. E. W. Morse, and Miss Mary L.
Richardson is substituting for her.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Packard enter-
tained their children and grandchild-
ren the Fourth.

Say you saw it in the Citizen.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mrs. Julia Walsh and daughter, Nel-
lie, both of Berlin, are visiting rela-
tives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Jones and son
returned to Sherbrooke, Saturday, af-
ter spending a fortnight with their
son, W. A. Deardon.

Jim Doegan attended the circus at

Lewiston last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Leighton spent
the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Martin Lydon and wife Annis were
in town, Sunday.

The electrical storm which passed over
here late, Friday night, struck a set of
buildings on Howe Hill, formerly oc-
cupied by Chas. Tenney.

Mary Lyon went to Portland, Sun-
day, to spend a month's recess.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyce and children
were in town, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Flinders and children
and brother, Tom, called on their par-
ents, Sunday.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

tarian. The public treasury is overflowing with money, and industry is booming as it never has before. Heavy financial interests that are "playing the game" complacently ignore all suggestions that make for peace, and our industries as a rule have forgotten their conservatism, in grasping the opportunities of the hour. From a purely commercial viewpoint, it may be a fine thing while it lasts; but strikes and rumors of strikes; and industrial discontent, indicate that there are breakers ahead; and the American business men who listen to the warnings that are coming from their Government to "slow up," are most apt to have the least to regret when the "world almanac" burns itself out.

NO ONE WANTS TO FIGHT MEXICO.

The President of the United States assumed the responsibility of calling out the National Guard to reinforce the regular army in Mexico and along the border. Still the President doesn't want to crush Mexico. Nobody evidently wants to fight Mexico, and still we have what is practically a condition of war. The attitude of Congressmen is one of the biggest puzzles that any newspaper correspondent ever called upon to face. While the Members have followed the old custom of "standing by the President," they appear to accept their part reluctantly. One man expressed the condition correctly when he said: "Wilson is doing just what Taft did with the Mexican situation, but Taft is criticizing the President. There are no party divisions of consequence in Congress with reference to Mexico, but no one wants to fight, and everyone wants to find fault. If the Administration has a Mexican policy then it is the only one in captivity, for it is a sure thing that everyone else is engaged principally in fault-finding; and ideas as to what the United States should do in Mexico are scarce than hen's teeth in Greenland."

THE GUARANTY LEGION.

The very comforting words "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30th, 1906," are rapidly disappearing from labeled merchandise. Manufacturers have been given an extension of time in which to use up their old labels, but the deceptive guarantee is being discontinued as rapidly as possible. The federal authorities have found that the public has been led to believe that the Government, in some way, approved of the food or drugs bearing this legend. As a matter of fact, in its operation, it has been found that the guarantee has been an absolutely dead letter so far as the accomplishment of any purpose was concerned.

WASHINGTON IS HOT.

The Weather Man has been treating Washington to its first taste of semi-tropical heat, with the result that there is some talk on Capitol Hill as to when Congress should adjourn. Washington is good enough for any Congressman to live in when the weather behaves, and a good deal of sympathy wasted on "over-worked officials" usually represents a misdirected sentiment. But when Old Sol gets good and hot it is not at all strange that statesmen adjust their consciences to the belief that they are greatly needled at home in their districts—especially when it is an election year.

PATENTING A HOLE.

What was once the "State Mint" of New York, has jumped into prominence as a great crop that is raised in many sections of the country, and one of the reasons for the increased demand is to supply the American sweet tooth with peppermint candy. A year and a half ago a couple of young college men who had been following the increasing demand for peppermint as candy, conceived the idea that if they could manufacture it in some way whereby

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney & Co. for 15 years, and find him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and externally, and is a safe and efficacious surface of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It would possess a novel sales feature, that they would be able to create a big business. Following this idea, to its conclusion they placed a hole in the center of the confection, and their joy at being able to secure a patent on the hole, was increased amazingly by the records of their sales office. The American people looked upon the new form of peppermint with such favor that they bought a million dollars worth of what were called "Life Savers" in a single year. The story of mint is interesting. It was among the plants first recognized of value by the Indians; and many references are made to it in early literature. It found its expression in our own country in the medicines of the Indians. It has long been common in physicians prescriptions, in the manufacture of toilet articles, and in pharmaceuticals. For a long time juleps and jags were associated with the use of the mint, and spring lamb gambled with it. But its use in building a candy cut around a hole has been one of its most marvelous accomplishments.

BREEDS SHIPPING HABIT.

When the parcel post was inaugurated one of the old express companies liquidated and went out of business. Nearly all the companies gave indications of distress. But their recent financial reports indicate that the parcel post has bred the shipping habit among people of the United States, and the result has been that the express companies have been getting their full share of business. Parcel post rates have been ridiculously low in many instances, but on long hauls where the greatest profit results, the Government rates have been so high that the business has gone largely to the express companies. Of course, no one would ever suspect that the express people had anything to do with creating such a condition—it would be very unlikely to suggest the thought! However, the natural thing has happened in that the express companies have received their full share of the increased business. They are again able to poke up their heads and enjoy the benefits of a new lease of life. An American public is inclined to watch them, but they misbehave as they have in the past.

HIS MAJESTY—THE MOSQUITO.

Havana, Cuba, became one of the most attractive points of the West Indies when it was "renovated" under the direction of Colonel Gorgas. The same intelligent comprehension of the needs of sanitation which Gorgas applied to the Panama Zone, made the canal a possibility. Two-thirds of all the Frenchmen and laborers, who endeavored to build the old canal died from mosquito bites—that is to say they died from yellow fever and other diseases that are carried on the stings of mosquitoes. The Panama Canal Zone has become one of the most healthful spots in the world since the mosquito have been exterminated. And now the people of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut have arrived at the conclusion that the New Jersey mosquito should no longer be treated as a joke. The east winds have been carrying the little pests across the Hudson for many years, and the marshes of Jamaica Bay, Brooklyn and Long Island have so menaced public health that New York City is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in driving them in and in digging drainage ditches. New Jersey and Connecticut are also taking vigorous steps in the same direction.

THE KAISER'S REGRET.

One of the most prominent Germans in America, who has not the temerity to publish his own information, recently told the correspondent of this paper, that while he was in Germany two or three months ago, he had the opportunity to talk with some of the leading officials of the Empire. One of them told him of the sentiment of the Kaiser. The latter is reported to have said that he did not care very much about the opinion of the United States with reference to the war, but he expressed himself as deeply hurt because of the attitude and public utterances of Colonel Roosevelt. As one is invariably misunderstood when talking about the Germans, the reader is left to draw his own deductions with reference to the Kaiser's viewpoint.

"I think, William, I'll ask those new people next door to take dinner with us tonight."

"What for?"

"Well, the bather, by mistake, left their meat order here, and it seems only fair—life."

WHITE PINE MENACED.

Immediate Action Necessary to Check Spread of Blister Rust Through Valuable Timber.

The white-pine blaster rust has reached a stage where, according to specialists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., energetic action is imperative if the disease is to be controlled. Not only is all of the eastern white pine threatened already, but there is little doubt that if rigid State quarantine does not stop it the infection ultimately will ravage the great forests of the West.

European experience with this disease indicates that its further spread in this country will be a catastrophe which it is impossible to exaggerate. The mature white pine in the Eastern States is valued to-day at approximately \$186,000,000. More than this, in many sections white pine is much the most valuable tree available for future forests. It is used in fully nine-tenths of the reforestation work in the Northeastern States and, because of its immunity to the gypsy moth, is of particular service in the areas infested with this pest.

The possible loss from the disease in the West is even greater. There the mature stands of sugar and western white pine are valued at \$20,000,000. Both of these species have been attacked by the rust in Europe and, together with the limber pine of the Rocky Mountains, would provide a means for disseminating the disease over the entire country west of the Great Plains. Up to the present, however, the infection has not advanced thus far, and the only way in which it can cross the arid plains is in shipments of eastern nursery stock. This is the explanation of the urgent need for State quarantines. In Farmers' Bulletin 742, a new publication of the department on this subject, it is declared that each State west of the Missouri River should prohibit immediately all shipments from the East of 6-needle pines or of currants and gooseberries, which play an important part in the transmission of the disease.

The white-pine blaster rust is caused by a fungus somewhat similar to the fungi that are responsible for wheat rust and cedar apple rust. It attacks pines that bear their needles in bundles of five each, a classification which includes 12 native varieties and 9 imported ones. In addition, both wild and cultivated currants and gooseberries are susceptible. These bushes are, in fact, essential to the spread of the disease. The rust was imported from Europe in shipments of nursery stock and is now known to exist in New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, but owners of white pine should be on the lookout for it in every State.

Many of the diseases of field crops have existed for many years, but on account of our methods of extensive farming they did not become troublesome, but as soon as intensive practices were introduced they became evident. The many potato diseases which we recognize today in potato fields were not common several generations ago. An increased acreage and more intensive culture of this crop did not bring with it an increased precaution regarding the introduction of disease. Systems of eradication had to be developed rather than precautionary measures observed.

By the time control methods were arranged disease had such a foothold that the best that could be done was to prevent its spread and thereby reduce the losses as much as possible. At present, the introduction of new varieties from foreign localities, the extensive and rapid transportation facilities and the wide adaptation of many of our field crops make constant vigilance and cooperation of the growers necessary in order to keep many of the plant diseases under control. It is much easier for a man to keep a good reputation than to regain it after it has been lost. It is much easier to keep out plant diseases than it is to eliminate them after they have once gained a foothold in the soil. Prevention rather than cure should be the motto. The American farmer is very much indebted to the men in the United States government and the State Experiment Stations who are spending their lives in studying plant diseases, the organism causing the trouble, the manner of infection, and from this knowledge perfecting methods that can be recommended to prevent or control their spread. The Maine farmers have been saved hundreds of dollars by the result of the work of their Experiment Station "plant doctor." Methods of prevention and control measures have been worked out and this information distributed to the farmers organizations throughout the State by her Experiment Station reports, Agricultural teachings and her effectively directed County Extension Service.

Methods of prevention involve the destruction of the casual organism, the reduction of the number of organisms or increasing the vigor of the plant so it can repel the attack. By killing the casual organism as it rests upon seed some diseases may be partially and completely controlled. Loose smut of oats; black leg; rhizoctonia and common smut of potatoes can be controlled in this way. Seed oats can be easily treated by spreading them thinly on the barn floor and sprinkled with a solution made of 1 pint of formalin to thirty gallons of water until thoroughly moist and then covered with an old canvas or carpet to retain the gas which kills the organism causing the disease. Let stand from six to twelve hours and remove the covering and seed or stir occasionally until they are dry and store in clean bags or boxes until they are ready for use. One gallon of the solution will treat one bushel. Formalin will cost about 50 cents a pint. Literature describing the con-

trol of the most of our bad potato diseases can be secured by addressing the Maine Experiment Station at Orono, Maine.

The Maine farmers should practice plant sanitation as well as house or barn sanitation. Plant diseases should be considered as contagious and something that is to be avoided if at all possible. While legislative enactment may prevent their spread, their control and prevention would be more easily checked by more enlightened public sentiment regarding them. So long as diseases are regarded as natural and inevitable no progress will be made. A cooperative, aggressive public opinion on the part of the farmer will do much toward eliminating one of the causes for loss on the farm. Clean soil, clean soil and clean crop should be the motto of every progressive farmer.

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES.

Harold S. Oster, Assistant Professor of Agronomy, Crop Division, In Farmers' Week Course.

It is not unusual to find some plants of our common crops that are diseased. The intensity of the disease depends upon the susceptibility of the plant, the nature of the disease, and the climatic and soil conditions, and the system of farming. Intensive farming creates abnormal conditions and may invite spread of plant diseases. A grower ignorant of plant diseases may unconsciously suffer considerable loss or easily underestimate the damage.

The annual loss in the United States due to potato blight has been estimated at \$25,000,000. Some states have reported a loss of \$10,000,000 in a single season. From this disease, Oat Smut, causes a loss of \$6,500,000 to the farmers of the United States. Maine's yield is greatly reduced on account of this easily controlled disease. Wheat smut, anthracnose, bean blight, bean rust, oat rust, and many other diseases cause an annual loss of hundreds of millions of dollars each season.

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SLEEPLESS NIGHTS. NEGLECTED MEALS. In the case of the Drapetosis, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Recovery from these and appetite with CAROL. The safest, easiest and most effective remedy for all stomach ills. Non-narcotic, no cramps, no after effects, no narcotic. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Emil Sykes, Distributor, 24 & 26 Murray St., N. Y.

1864 1916

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BOSTON
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WANT YOUR FARM PRODUCTS

Eggs, Live and Dressed Poultry,
Veal, Apples and Potatoes.Prices, shipping tags, dressing, packing
shipping instructions, etc., sent free.

MAINE COMING TO THE FRONT.

One of the most gratifying features of the last census report is the statistical proof that New England is once more gaining in population. From 1860 down to less than ten years ago the tide was turning to the West and this section was steadily decreasing in all its rural sections. As the young men left the farms the products of the soil grew less for the reason of the scarcity of help. The impression became general all over the country that New England had seen its best days and already had become decadent. It was a gloomy outlook and seemed to discourage many farmers from enlarging their operations.

This westward movement has now practically ceased and the tide is turning back to the soil. Not only this but the population is actually gaining in spite of the fact that the great wave of immigration scarcely touches our shores but sweeps on towards the Northwest and the South. The growth is mostly of native stock which is another of the encouraging symptoms. One of the signs of this change is the practical disappearance of the so-called abandoned farm. These having largely been reclaimed by people who desire them for summer homes but yet who cultivate the land. In Massachusetts alone an excess of farm crops to the extent of eleven million dollars over ten years ago is recorded by census reports. The development in this State has been still greater and the percent in growth of population has more than kept pace. Intensive cultivation has had much to do with the increase of farm products, but there stands the government report that the population has also made a healthy growth. Better than all else the census has conclusively proven that with scientific methods the farms of Maine will yield larger results and more profits acre for acre than in any other section of the country. One reason for this is our proximity to the markets, and this is an advantage which cannot be overestimated.

That noticed thereof be given to all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris

in and for the County of Oxford, on

the third Tuesday of June, in the year

of our Lord one thousand nine hundred

and sixteen. The following matter having

been presented for the action thereon indicated, it is hereby

ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all

persons interested, by causing a copy

of this order to be published three

weeks successively in the Oxford County

Citizen newspaper published at

Bethel, in said County, that they may

appear at said Probate Court to be held

at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of

July, A. D. 1916, at 9 of the clock in

the forenoon, and be heard thereon if

they see cause.

Martha A. Kimball, now Lamore,

late of Bethel, deceased; will and

petition for probate thereof presented by

Ellery G. Park, the executor therein named.

Philip B. Clark late of Rumford, deceased; petition for allowance out of

personal estate presented by Katherine

M. Clark, widow.

Hazel Legero late of Rumford, deceased; first and final account presented for allowance by James A. McCon-

nam, public administrator.

Alva M. Coolidge late of Upton, deceased; first account presented for al-

lowance by Scott A. Coolidge, adminis-

trator of the estate of Kate M. Cool-

idge, who was administrator of the es-

tate of said deceased.

Pearl M. Coffin of Gilford, ward; peti-

tion for license to sell real estate at

public or private sale presented by

Frank B. Coffin, guardian.

Melinda L. Bean of Bethel, adult;

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have
Always Bought.
Bears the
Signature
of
Cast. H. K. Fletcher
In
Use
For Over
Thirty Years
CASTORIA

INFANTS' CHILDREN
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SANITATION IN POULTRY YARD.

By G. E. Conkoy.

The question of sanitation is one which cannot long be disregarded by the poultry keeper without encountering disastrous results in his flock, and this applies alike to the back-lotter and the raiser of thousands.

The dangers arising from neglected sanitary precautions are greatly increased during the hot weather and you'll do well to acquaint yourself with the care demanded at this time. Sometimes seemingly small matters will lead to serious troubles and even cause a heavy loss in the flock in a very short time.

A GOOD LOCATION SAVES WORK. It is possible that some may be more fortunate than others in having good natural conditions but at the same time there are certain attentions demanded in the way of sanitation if uniformly successful results are to be obtained. There is always a great advantage in having houses and runs favorably located for this greatly lessens the work of caring for the runs and more time can be devoted to the attention of the house interior, fixtures and small equipment.

PURIFYING THE SOIL.

With a very little care a loose soil with good drainage can be kept free from contamination, but a heavy soil like clay needs constant care or it will get into such a filthy condition as to endanger the health of the birds. It is best to plow or spade all ground that is devoted to poultry use at least once a year, but where the soil is heavy or the birds are rather crowded, this work should be done with more frequency. However, with a poor soil there is a limit to the time the land should be used for poultry if the stock is to be kept free from disease.

Vegetable growth is a great soil sweetener and renovator and whenever possible some quick growing crop should be planted in the runs. Sometimes two yards are provided for each flock or pen so that one can be seeded down while the other is in use, and this is an excellent idea where there is plenty of room. If the land is such that it cannot be freshened by cultivation or vegetable growth, or at least when these do not prove sufficient for the purpose, then covering the ground with a coating of lime makes a good purifier. Also a weak solution of carbolic acid or a coal tar disinfectant will be found a good germ killer and destroyer of parasites in the soil. Use these things frequently when they are needed during hot weather. Where any filth can be removed this should always be done before spraying. Fill up any low spots or mud holes that may be in the run so the birds will have no place from which to drink filthy water after a rain.

SANITATION. It leads to serious fever, indigestion, piles, rheumatism, Poisonous System and other troubles follow. King's Liniment and Balsams are better than any other.

King's Life Pills
Druggist's 50 cents
CITATION OR MONEY BACK

CARE OF THE POULTRY HOUSE.

The poultry house itself demands all alike a certain amount of care in the destruction of disease germs and parasites and no half-way measures will answer here, for the work must be systematic and efficient.

The application of a coat of whitewash to the interior of the house is a common method of disinfection, and this also has the advantage of brightening it and improving the appearance. Adding carbolic acid or a coal-tar disinfectant to the whitewash will greatly increase its efficiency. The house should be gone over once or twice a year in this way. Just before such application is a good time to give the house a thorough cleaning, removing nests, roosts and other fixtures as far as possible, to get into every corner and crevice. A good spray pump will greatly lessen the work of applying whitewash and this also could be used for disinfectants and the spraying of fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. In hot weather like preparations must be used in the house regularly every week or two and especially about roosts and nests for you must not take any chances of insects getting a start. Keep these pests out of the house altogether by systematic work commenced early in the spring.

LICE LIQUORS AND DISINFECT-

ANTS.

Lice liquids with disinfecting properties and coal-tar disinfectants are best suited for ordinary use in the poultry house for they will kill disease germs as well as lice and mites. When a gaseous disinfectant is needed to reach the ceiling of houses or in incubators or brooders, formalin (formaldehyde) is most effective providing the vapors are confined. A three to five per cent solution is used for spraying the interior of house or machine.

CLEANLINESS ESSENTIAL.

It is not a good plan to leave droppings accumulate in the poultry house at any time but it is particularly harmful to do so in hot weather. Remove them daily when possible or at any rate once a week. Filth makes a good breeding place for lice and disease germs.

Unusual cleanliness is demanded in the care of drinking vessels and they should be thoroughly cleaned every day or two using a little disinfectant in the wash water. Keep the drinking water in a cool place and always out of the sun.

Keep the health and comfort of your birds well in mind during the warm weather and you are sure to be well repaid for any labor expended. Results are largely what you make them so take no chances in the summer care of your flock.

WILL SLOAN'S LINIMENT RE-

LIEVE PAIN?

Try it an see—one application will prove more than a column of claims. James S. Ferguson, Phila., Pa., writes: "I have had wonderful relief since I used Sloan's Liniment on my knees. To think after all these years of pain one application gave me relief. Many thanks for what your remedy has done for me." Don't keep on suffering, apply Sloan's Liniment where your pain is and notice how quick you get relief. Penetrates without rubbing. Buy it at any Drug Store. Adv.

SQUASHES.

Partial Directions for Raising, Harvesting and Storing from Maine Bulletin
Kinds of Soil

bug is discovered on the field, fill a bran sack with a peck of fine, sifted coal ashes and early in the morning, while the dew is still on the leaves, go over the field, shaking the bag once or twice over each hill. The very finest part of coal ashes is as good a protection to the squash plant as it is possible to find. Failing to have this there are other antidotes; some growers using one thing and some another. Frequently bug death is used, but it is much more expensive than the coal ashes and no more effective.

Cultivation should be continued at intervals of ten days if the weather will permit. If not, as soon after a ten days' period as the soil is suitable to work. It will be necessary to hoe around the hills with a hand hoe two or three times before the vines get large enough to run. As soon as it is possible to determine that the bugs have quit their work, pull the squash vines in the hill except the three strongest. Do not leave more than this; if you do your field will become too tangled with vines and the squash will not grow to the proper size.

If the field has been well dressed the year preceding and has a coating of manure, the year that it is planted to squash, with a big forkful in the hill, fertilizers will not be particularly essential to its growth. It, however, you are short of barnyard manure, by all means use a high grade commercial fertilizer liberally in the hill and make a small application over the rest of the field. After the vines have begun to run, it is not necessary or possible to bother the field until the time of picking.

Variety.

Among its numberless varieties, many of which are good and several that are excellent, there is none that yields better returns or makes more money for the grower than the Green Warted Hubbard. If for family use alone, there are many other varieties which this crop brings.

It would be worse than useless to think of planting squash upon sod ground. It is necessary to have it previously planted to corn, potatoes, or some crop that has been diligently and faithfully tilled, that has broken up all sods and hummocks and with that has incorporated with the soil the barnyard manure which is necessary should have been applied. Squashes are very partial to barnyard manure. The ground, as with onions, may be of any kind but preferably, on ridges or intervals or dry places. Squashes will, however, grow better on damp ground than will onions. Allowing that the ground has been previously well manured and well tilled—and it is no use to plant any crop on soil and not thoroughly cultivate it, as thorough cultivation is one of the prime requisites of every crop and is equally as important as fertilization, and I candidly think more so—the ground may be plowed for squash the fall preceding the spring for planting.

It should be plowed and well plowed, turning it all over. If it has been plowed in the fall and the work rushes in the spring so that it is impossible to cross plow it, it may be cut away with a disc or cutaway harrow, or laid off in checks, the rows running nine feet apart. Plan to have the hills some nine feet in the row and make a check mark across the rows so that it can be cultivated both ways. This is very desirable. Economy does not consist in trying to have the rows seven feet apart and the hills seven feet in the row. This would practically destroy the possibility of using a springtooth harrow drawn by a pair of horses between the rows. If they are planted nine feet apart each way it can be harrowed both ways, thus leaving only a small section around the hill to be hoed by hand.

Furrow the field out, making the rows as straight as it is possible to do and after determining just where the hills are to be—if barnyard manure is available—use a good-sized forkful in each hill. Tramp it in with the feet and cover it with two or three inches of dirt. Upon this plant five or six squash seeds not too near together, because if they are not taken by the squash bug soon after they break the ground, they will all, except three, have to be pulled. The reason for planting six in a hill is because squash bugs will, in spite of the best of efforts, get some of the vines. These squash seeds, after being dropped, can, if desired, be covered with a two-horse hoe and this will tend to fill the furrow that was made by the plow in furrowing out. It will be much quicker and just as satisfactorily done this way as to cover it by hand.

After the field is planted a few days a weeder can be run over it, which will reduce the ridges that the horse hoe has made and tend to clean up the field and also all of the weed seeds that have germinated since the ground was last worked. When the squashes break the ground it is very essential that close watch be kept for the squash bug. If a close watch is not kept and by a close watch I mean examining the field daily—numerous hills will be lost outright by this pest, because they work very rapidly when they do appear. As soon as a single

bug is discovered on the field, fill a bran sack with a peck of fine, sifted coal ashes and early in the morning, while the dew is still on the leaves, go over the field, shaking the bag once or twice over each hill. The very finest part of coal ashes is as good a protection to the squash plant as it is possible to find. Failing to have this there are other antidotes; some growers using one thing and some another. Frequently bug death is used, but it is much more expensive than the coal ashes and no more effective.

Storage.

An ideal storage place should be dry and well above ground, and the temperature should remain constant between fifty and sixty degrees, never going below fifty or above sixty. It is necessary in this climate, therefore, to maintain heat. This can be supplied by coal of steam heat, or any other way that is available. A wood fire will do first rate, but it is necessary that it should not be run very high because, above a certain degree, the squashes feel the heat very readily.

To take a concrete example and to tell the details of construction would be rather a lengthy undertaking. It is, however, my intention to briefly say that up one flight of stairs is a nice place for a squash room. It would be necessary to have this room—if ideal conditions were to prevail—lathed between the studding, making two dead air spaces instead of one. Then, providing double windows are used, very little fire will keep the right temperature and make an ideal surrounding.

The squashes should be placed on shelves, and the lowest shelf should not be nearer than a foot to the floor. The shelves should be divided into spaces of seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven inches above one another. The squashes will sort up to handle on these shelves. If there are any larger than eleven inches it might be well to put them on the top shelf and usually there will not be squashes enough larger than eleven inches to fill the top shelf.

These shelves are erected by standing up 3 inch by 4 inch joists 30 inches apart from the floor to the ceiling and nailing cleats across, at the distances, one above the other, I have named. Frequently, it is best to put the smaller squashes on the bottom shelves.

The shelves should be arranged so that they can be approached from either side, except those nearer the wall. If the boards out of which the shelves are made are twelve feet long it will be necessary to have two joists at each end with the cleats across and also in the center, because the weight of the squashes on shelves reaching from one end to the other of the twelve foot board will be sufficiently heavy to make it sag and it would, therefore, rest upon the squashes below which would prevent their moving them at the time of shipment except from the top shelves.

All the care possible must be taken to handle the squash without injury. Usually sufficient squashes are raised by people who have no storage facilities, to keep the market at low price until about the middle of December or the first of January. Then the market begins to pick up, and, if there are not too many raised, the price will be good. There is no question but that squashes will rot, under the best storage conditions possible, to a greater or lesser degree, yet this is one of the nicest and most reliable crops raised on a farm for a general crop, if the equipment is complete.

FARM WOODLOTS.

Value of Forested Areas Frequently Overlooked—Timber in Some Cases the Most Profitable Crop.

A permanent woodlot is an essential part of a well-equipped farm. In heavily wooded States especially farmers are likely to overlook this fact and recklessly cut, misuse, or clear up their forest areas. It does not occur to them that it may be advisable to allow thrifty, immature timber to mature rather than to remove it at a loss; and that it is often better to practice intensive agriculture on areas already cleared than to clear additional areas which are in growing timber.

The one direct economical reason for the use of land as woodlot is that on some areas timber is the most profitable crop that can be grown. This, of course, is especially true of poor and rough land. Where all the land is adaptable to more valuable crops the woodlot should occupy only a small part of the farm area.

There are a great many indirect considerations, however, which justify the maintenance of a permanent woodlot on the farm. The important ones, a number of which are usually active in any particular case, are: (1) For convenience of home use for fuel, posts, and other farm needs; (2) as a windbreak for buildings or crops; (3) as a shelter for stock; (4) for protection of land from erosion; (5) to furnish work for men and teams during spare time; (6) for purely aesthetic reasons and for recreation purposes, for which reasons along a farm with a well-located grove of trees, however small, will sell for more than one without. Thus a woodlot may at the same time increase the general prosperity of the farm, add to its comfort as a home, and enhance its value as an investment.

The reason farmers have not given as full consideration to the woodlot as it deserves is that they have not had

HEAT FLASHES,
DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va.

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complete enough knowledge of the market possibilities of various woodlot products and of the rate of growth and possible yields per acre of properly cared for stands of different species and ages, or that they have considered only the present need and have not looked ahead. Special attention is now being given by the Forest Service to these questions and to the question of improved methods of marketing. Information about the uses of various kinds of wood and the markets for them has been compiled for a number of States. In some cases this information has been published by the State Foresters in Wood-Using Industry Reports and in Handbooks for Marketing Woodlot Products. A new bulletin prepared by the Forest Service (Farmers' Bulletin 715, Measuring and Marketing Woodlot Products) is a handbook of practical information for farmers regarding the measurements of timber, the forms in which woodlot products are sold, the methods of sale, and the way to find a market. Another just published (Farmers' Bulletin 711, The Care and Improvement of the Woodlot) contains information intended to assist the farmer in managing his woodlot so that it will yield the best quality and the largest amount of timber, of which it is capable.

The farmer too often considers only the local and immediate uses of a woodlot, overemphasizing them and disregarding other functions that might ultimately prove to be more important. For example, where agriculture is entering heavily wooded regions, timber is likely to be considered only an encumbrance. In long settled farming regions, where most of the timber has been cut and only a few trees are left, the farmer may prefer to save the remainder for the shade it gives to stock or buildings or because it improves the appearance of the farm. In prairie country, protection to grain crops, orchards, stock, or buildings, together with service as a convenient supply of wood for farm consumption, may cause owners to place a high value on their woodlots. In mountainous regions near thickly populated manufacturing centers the woodlot may be valued for its wood-producing capacity alone. The temptation is to forget or underestimate those functions which are not obvious and immediately beneficial. As a matter of fact, the less obvious functions are often the very ones which are likely to prove of the greatest value in the long run. For example, many of the Minnesota farmers who totally cleared their lands would be glad to have their woodlots back again for protective and other purposes; and farmers in the Central States already regret the abuse which has robbed their woodlots of the capacity to yield a wood crop of increasing value on the poorer soils of the farm. It is, therefore, greatly to the interest of all farmers to consider not only the present but the possible future usefulness of a farm woodlot.

WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD

Give it attention, avoid exposure, be regular and careful of your diet, also commence taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It contains Pine-Tar, Antiseptic Oils and Balsams. Is slightly laxative. Dr. King's New Discovery eases your cough, soothes your throat, and bronchial tubes, checks your cold, starts to clear your head. In a short time you know your cold is better. It's the standard family cough syrup in use over 40 years. Get a bottle at once. Keep it in the house as a cold insurance. Cold at your druggist. Adv.

